

B1  
Hail  
SEY  
a wiring pattern adhered to said surface of said adhesive layer and partially bonded to said bump; and  
an insulating and covering layer for insulating and covering said wiring pattern and selectively opening to form an external connecting portion.

B2  
SEY  
30. (Amended) A semiconductor device according to claim 1, wherein said adhesive layer comprises a thermoplastic resin having a thickness of 50  $\mu\text{m}$ .

**REMARKS**

Claims 1-9, 25-26 and 28-31 are all the claims presently pending in the application.  
Claim 27 has been canceled. Claims 5 and 30 have been amended to more particularly define the invention. Claims 1, 3, 5-8 and 25 are independent.

Attached hereto is a marked-up version of the changes made to the claims by the current Amendment. The attached page is captioned "**Version with markings to show changes made.**" These amendments are made only to more particularly point out the invention for the Examiner and not for narrowing the scope of the claims or for any reason related to a statutory requirement for patentability.

Applicant also notes that, notwithstanding any claim amendments herein or later during prosecution, that Applicant's intent is to encompass equivalents of all claim elements.

Claims 27 and 30 stand rejected upon informalities (e.g., 35 U.S.C. § 112, first and/or second paragraphs). Claims 1, 9, 29 and 31 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b) as being

anticipated by Urushima (JP 05-003183). Claim 5 stands rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b) as being anticipated by the applicant's admission of prior art. Claim 25 stands rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e) as being anticipated by Jackson (U.S. Patent No. 6,285,081 B1). Claims 2 and 4 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Urushima, in further view of the applicant's prior art. Claims 3 and 6 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over applicant's admitted prior art, in view of Capote, et al. (1998 International Symposium on Advanced Packaging Material). Claim 7 stands rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Roldan, et al. (U.S. Patent No. 6,005,292), in view of applicant's admission of prior art. Claim 8 stands rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Mostafazadeh, et al. (U.S. Patent No. 5,783,870). Claims 26 and 28 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Urushima, in further view of Chakravorty (U.S. Patent No. 6,181,569 B1).

These rejections are respectfully traversed in the following discussion.

#### **I. THE CLAIMED INVENTION**

Applicant's invention, as disclosed and recited by, for example, independent claim 1, is directed to a semiconductor device including a stud bump provided on an electrode of the semiconductor chip and an adhesive layer provided on a surface of said semiconductor chip on which the electrode is formed. The stud bump also projects from a surface of the adhesive layer.

Alternatively, as recited by, for example, independent claim 3, the semiconductor device may include a protection resin layer on a surface of a semiconductor chip, a bump on the

semiconductor chip and exposed at a surface of the protection resin layer and also including an interposer which is adhered to a surface of the protection resin layer through a cured flux and electrically connected to the bump.

These configurations enable reliable mounting of a high-density type semiconductor device having a small pitch equal to a bare chip on an interposer or a mounting substrate with flip chip bonding for forming and connecting metal bumps between electrodes of a semiconductor chip and leads and provides a semiconductor device at low cost by providing a simpler mounting structure, easier mounting, a reduced number of mounting steps and improved yields.

## **II. THE 35 U.S.C. § 112, FIRST PARAGRAPH REJECTIONS**

The Examiner alleges that claim 30 contains subject matter which was not described in the specification and in such a way as to convey to one skilled in the art that the inventor had possession of the claimed invention. The Amendment amends claim 30 to recite "a thermoplastic resin" rather than "a thermoplastic PI region." Applicant respectfully requests withdrawal of these rejections.

## **III. THE PRIOR ART REJECTIONS**

### **A. The Urushima reference**

Regarding claims 1, 9, 29 and 31, the Examiner alleges that the Urushima reference teaches the claimed invention. Applicant submits, however, that there are elements of the claimed invention which are neither taught nor suggested by the Urushima reference.

Contrary to the Examiner's assertions, the Urushima reference does not teach or suggest stud bumps that project from the surface of the adhesive layer. The Examiner refers to Figure 1 of the Urushima reference. Figure 1 of the Urushima reference is the same as the admitted prior art Figure 2 of the present application. The Urushima reference is discussed in the present application at, for example, page 4, line 3 - page 5, line 5 and page 6, line 13 - page 7, line 12. As shown in all of these figures, the stud bumps 10 of the Urushima reference do not project from the surface of the epoxy resin layer 12 (what the Examiner analogizes to the inventive adhesive layer). Rather, the stud bumps are flush with the surface of the adhesive layer (see Figures 1(b) - 1(c)).

Applicant respectfully submits that the Examiner is improperly interpreting the meaning of the term "project." The word "project" is defined as "to extend or protrude beyond something else." See page 1546 of Webster's New Universal Unabridged Dictionary copyright 1996 by Barnes & Noble Books (copy attached hereto for the Examiner's convenience). Clearly, the stud bumps disclosed in the Urushima reference do not project from the surface of the adhesive layer as recited in independent claim 1.

Lastly, on page 9, last paragraph of the Office Action, the Examiner admits that the Urushima reference does not teach or suggest stud bumps which protrude from an adhesive layer. Therefore, there is no teaching or suggestion of stud bumps that project from the surface of the adhesive layer and the Examiner is respectfully requested to withdraw this rejection of claims 1, 9, 29 and 34.

**B. The admitted prior art**

Regarding claim 5, the Examiner alleges that the admitted prior art teaches the claimed invention. Applicant submits, however, that there are elements of the claimed invention which are neither taught nor suggested by the admitted prior art.

As explained above, the stud bumps 13 of the admitted prior art do not project from the surface of the protection film 18 (what the Examiner analogizes to the inventive adhesive layer). Rather, the stud bumps are flush with the surface of the adhesive layer.

As mentioned above, Applicant respectfully submits that the Examiner is improperly interpreting the meaning of the term "project." The word "project" is defined as "to extend or protrude beyond something else." See page 1546 of Webster's New Universal Unabridged Dictionary copyright 1996 by Barnes & Noble Books. Clearly, the stud bumps disclosed in the admitted prior art do not project from the surface of the adhesive layer as recited in independent claim 5. Therefore, there is no teaching or suggestion of stud bumps that project from the surface of the adhesive layer and the Examiner is respectfully requested to withdraw this rejection of claim 5.

**C. The Urushima Reference in view of the admitted prior art**

Regarding the rejection of claims 2 and 4, the Examiner alleges that applicant's admitted prior art would have been combined with the Urushima reference to form the claimed invention. Applicant submits, however, that these references would not have been combined and even if combined, the combination would not teach or suggest each and every element of the claimed invention.

Applicant submits that these references would not have been combined as alleged by the Examiner. Indeed, the references are directed to different matters. Specifically, the Urushima reference is directed to enhancing the mechanical strength and reducing the thickness of a semiconductor substrate by providing a protective film that covers the upper surface of the substrate and the upside of the protective film is set level with bumps so as to enable the upsides of the bumps to be exposed (Abstract), whereas the admitted prior art is specifically directed to avoiding the difficulty of underfill resin between a semiconductor chip and an interposer where voids occur frequently by providing an adhesive sheet 98 (page 7, lines 3-18 and Fig. 3). Therefore, since the disclosure of the applicants admitted prior art has nothing to do with improving the mechanical strength and reducing the thickness of a semiconductor substrate as disclosed by the Urushima reference, one of ordinary skill in the art would not have been motivated to modify the teachings of the Urushima reference with the completely unrelated teachings of the applicants admitted prior art, especially in view of the difficulties disclosed in the admitted prior art regarding accurately positioning the adhesive sheet.

Moreover, the admitted prior art, like the Urushima reference, does not teach or suggest stud bumps that project from the surface of the adhesive layer. Therefore, the Examiner is respectfully requested to withdraw this rejection of claims 2 and 4.

#### **D. The Jackson Reference**

Regarding claim 25, the Examiner alleges that the Jackson reference teaches the claimed invention. Applicant submits, however, that there are elements of the claimed invention which are neither taught nor suggested by the Jackson reference.

Jackson does not teach or suggest the features of claim 25 including: 1) an adhesive layer provided on a surface of the semiconductor chip; and 2) a tape substrate. Rather, Jackson discloses a semiconductor chip 115 which is only provided with solder bumps 125. Only the interposer 135 of Jackson is provided with an adhesive 130. The semiconductor chip 115 of Jackson does not have an adhesive layer provided thereon.

The Examiner alleges that reference number 135 of Jackson indicates a tape substrate and that the circuit board 110 is an interposer. These allegations are clearly incorrect. To the contrary, reference number 135 of Jackson indicates an interposer (see, for example, col. 5, line 54).

Contrary to the Examiner's allegations that reference number 135 indicates a tape substrate, Jackson discloses an interposer as number 135 (col. 5, line 54). As explained in the current specification at, for example, page 2, lines 6-8, and as understood by those of ordinary skill in the art, an interposer serves to electrically and mechanically connect a semiconductor chip with a substrate on which the chip is to be mounted. In the case of Jackson, the semiconductor chip 115 is to be mounted on the circuit board 110 using the interposer 135. Jackson does not teach or suggest a tape substrate.

Additionally, for the same reasoning set forth above, contrary to the Examiner's allegations, the circuit board 110 is not an interposer. An interposer serves to electrically and mechanically connect a semiconductor chip with a substrate on which the chip is to be mounted. The system disclosed in the Jackson reference clearly shows the interposer at reference number 135 and the substrate 110 on which the chip 115 is to be mounted is clearly substrate 110.

The Examiner cannot simply make up and reassign names to the teachings of a an applied reference. To the contrary, the Examiner is required to apply references only for what each reference discloses.

Lastly, the Examiner asserts that "A tape substrate, which is also inherently an adhesive layer, is clearly disclosed." However, contrary to the Examiner's allegation, Applicant respectfully submits that a tape substrate does not inherently include an adhesive layer. Applicant respectfully submits that the Examiner is improperly interpreting the meaning of the term "tape." The word "tape" only refers to a shape of an object and does not imply any sort of adhesive or any other material. The word "tape" is defined as "1. A long, narrow strip of paper, metal, etc." See page 1943 of Webster's New Universal Unabridged Dictionary copyright 1996 by Barnes & Noble Books (copy attached hereto for the Examiner's convenience). Applicant respectfully requests withdrawal of this rejection of claim 25.

**E. The admitted prior art in view of the Capote et al. reference**

Regarding claims 3 and 6, the Examiner alleges that the Capote et al. reference would have been combined with the admitted prior art of Fig. 2 to form the claimed invention. Applicant submits, however, that these references would not have been combined and even if combined, the combination would not teach or suggest each and every element of the claimed invention.

Applicant submits that these references would not have been combined as alleged by the Examiner. Indeed, the references are directed to different matters.



Specifically, the admitted prior art is directed to avoiding the difficulties of voids in an underfill technique by providing a protective film 18 on a surface of a semiconductor chip 11, and polishing the upper surface of that protective film 18 so that the upper surface is level (i.e. flush) with the upper surface of bumps 13 so as to expose the surfaces of the bumps 13 (page 3, line 21 - page 5, line 5 and Fig. 2).

The Capote et al. reference is specifically directed to addressing the problems of residue flux and underfill encapsulation by providing a liquid polymer flux which can serve the purposes of both underfill adhesive and solder flux so that reflowing the solder would also harden the adhesive (page 6, last paragraph - page 7, second full paragraph).

Therefore, one of ordinary skill in the art would not have been motivated to modify the teachings of Fig. 3 of the admitted prior art to substitute a liquid polymer flux for an underfill encapsulation as disclosed by the Capote et al. reference because the admitted prior art of Fig. 2 does not use an underfill encapsulation.

Even assuming arguendo that one of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to combine these references, the combination would not teach or suggest each and every element of the claimed invention. As explained above, the admitted prior art does not teach or suggest the features of claims 3 and 6 including a bump that projects from a surface of the protection resin layer. The Capote et al. reference does not remedy this deficiency. Therefore, the Examiner is respectfully requested to withdraw this rejection of claims 3 and 6.

**F. The Roldan et al. reference in view of the admitted prior art**

Regarding claim 7, the Examiner alleges that the admitted prior art of Fig. 2 would have been combined with the Roldan et al. reference to form the claimed invention. Applicant submits, however, that these references would not have been combined and even if combined, the combination would not teach or suggest each and every element of the claimed invention.

Applicant submits that these references would not have been combined as alleged by the Examiner. Indeed, the references are directed to different matters.

Specifically, the Roldan et al. reference is directed to providing bumps which are reworkable after being bonded, are compliant and pliable, can be separate by reworking under heat and solvent by providing a bumps which are made of a thermoplastic polymeric binder and at least about 30% by volume of conductive metal particles. As discussed above, the admitted prior art of Fig. 2 is specifically directed to avoiding the difficulties of voids in an underfill technique by providing a protective film 18 on a surface of a semiconductor chip 11, and polishing the upper surface of that protective film 18 so that the upper surface is level with the upper surface of bumps 13 so as to expose the surfaces of the bumps 13.

Therefore, one of ordinary skill in the art would not have been motivated to modify the teachings of the Roldan et al. reference with the teachings of the admitted prior art because they are directed to two entirely different matters.

Even assuming arguendo, that one of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to combine these references, even if combined, the combination would not teach or suggest each and every element of the claimed invention.

As admitted by the Examiner, the Roldan et al. reference does not teach or suggest an adhesive layer. However, contrary to the assertion of the Examiner, the admitted prior art of Fig. 2 does not remedy the deficiencies of Roldan et al. because nowhere within the discussion of the admitted prior art of Fig. 2 is there any statement that the protective film 18 is an adhesive. Rather, the Examiner merely asserts without support that the protective film 18 is an adhesive without any supporting evidence. Indeed, the Examiner cannot provide any evidence that the protective film 18 is an adhesive because the discussion of the admitted prior art of Fig. 2 simply does not state anything further than that the film 18 is protective. Therefore, the Examiner is respectfully requested to withdraw this rejection of claim 7.

**G. The Mostafazadeh et al. reference in view of the admitted prior art**

Regarding claim 8, the Examiner alleges that the admitted prior art of Fig. 2 would have been combined with the Mostafazadeh et al. reference to form the claimed invention. Applicant submits, however, that these references would not have been combined and even if combined, the combination would not teach or suggest each and every element of the claimed invention.

Applicant submits that these references would not have been combined as alleged by the Examiner.

Specifically, the Mostafazadeh et al. reference is directed to minimizing the size of printed circuit boards, increasing the density of circuits on a printed circuit board, and reducing parasitic inductances and capacitances by providing stackable ball grid arrays to enable ball grid array packages to be mounted in three dimensions. This has nothing to do with the admitted

prior art of Fig. 2 which is directed to avoiding the difficulties of voids in an underfill technique by providing a protective film 18 on a surface of a semiconductor chip 11.

Further, even assuming arguendo, that one of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to combine these references, even if combined, the combination would not teach or suggest each and every element of the claimed invention.

As admitted by the Examiner, the Mostafazadeh et al. reference does not teach or suggest an adhesive layer. However, contrary to the assertion of the Examiner, the admitted prior art of Fig. 2 does not remedy the deficiencies of Mostafazadeh et al. because nowhere within the discussion of the admitted prior art of Fig. 2 is there any statement that the protective film 18 is an adhesive. Rather, the Examiner merely asserts without support that the protective film 18 is an adhesive without any supporting evidence. Indeed, the Examiner cannot provide any evidence that the protective film 18 is an adhesive because the discussion of the admitted prior art of Fig. 2 simply does not state anything further than that the film 18 is protective. Therefore, the Examiner is respectfully requested to withdraw this rejection of claim 8.

#### **H. The Urushima reference in view of the Chakravorty reference**

Regarding claims 26 and 28, the Examiner alleges that the Chakravorty reference would have been combined with the Urushima reference to form the claimed invention. Applicant submits, however, that these references would not have been combined and even if combined, the combination would not teach or suggest each and every element of the claimed invention.

Applicant submits that these references would not have been combined as alleged by the Examiner. Indeed, the references are directed to different matters.

Specifically, the Urushima reference is directed to enhancing the mechanical strength and reducing the thickness of a semiconductor substrate by providing a protective film that covers the upper surface of the substrate and the upside of the protective film is set level with bumps so as to enable the upsides of the bumps to be exposed (Abstract).

In contrast, the Chakravorty reference is specifically directed to a method of forming a chip package which has fewer steps, does not require mounting of chips on substrates or frames for processing, where a large number of chips connected on a wafer can be mounted and then encapsulated and processed to yield individual compact package, offers low inductance and lowers assembly costs by providing a method where multiple chips are connected and encapsulated together and then sawed to form individual chip packages (col. 4, lines 33 - 55). Therefore, since the disclosure of the Chakravorty reference has nothing to do with improving the mechanical strength and reducing the thickness of a semiconductor substrate as disclosed by the Urushima reference, one of ordinary skill in the art would not have been motivated to modify the teachings of the Urushima reference with the completely unrelated teachings of the Chakravorty reference.

The Examiner admits that the Urushima reference does not teach or suggest stud bumps which protrude from an adhesive layer. However, contrary to the Examiner's assertions, the Chakravorty reference, like the Urushima reference, also does not teach or suggest stud bumps that project from the surface of the adhesive layer.

The Examiner cites Figure 8c which clearly shows that the upper surfaces of the stud bumps 313 are level with the upper surface of the encapsulant layer 312. As explained above, applicant respectfully submits that the Examiner is improperly interpreting the meaning of the term "project." The word "project" is defined as "to extend or protrude beyond something else." See page 1546 of Webster's New Universal Unabridged Dictionary copyright 1996 by Barnes & Noble Books. Clearly, the stud bumps disclosed in the Chakravorty reference do not project from the surface of the encapsulant layer 312. Therefore, the Examiner is respectfully requested to withdraw this rejection of claims 26 and 28.

#### **IV. FORMAL MATTERS AND CONCLUSION**

The Office Action objects to the formal drawings for allegedly failing to show the features of claim 27. This Amendment cancels claim 27. Applicant respectfully requests withdrawal of the objection.

In view of the foregoing amendments and remarks, Applicant respectfully submits that claims 1-9, 25-26 and 28-31, all the claims presently pending in the Application, are patentably distinct over the prior art of record and are in condition for allowance. The Examiner is respectfully requested to pass the above application to issue at the earliest possible time.

Should the Examiner find the Application to be other than in condition for allowance, the Examiner is requested to contact the undersigned at the local telephone number listed below to discuss any other changes deemed necessary in a telephonic or personal interview.


Serial No. 09/839,298  
Docket No. NEC01P030-HSc

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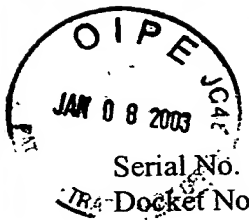
The Commissioner is hereby authorized to charge any deficiency in fees or to credit any overpayment in fees to Attorney's Deposit Account No. 50-0481.

Respectfully Submitted,

Date: 1/8/03

  
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**VERSION WITH MARKINGS TO SHOW CHANGES MADE**

**In the claims:**

**Please cancel claim 27 without prejudice or disclaimer.**

**Please amend claims 5 and 30 as follows:**

5. (Twice Amended) A semiconductor device comprising:

a semiconductor chip;

an adhesive layer formed on a surface of said semiconductor chip on which an electrode is formed;

a bump provided on said electrode of said semiconductor chip and projecting from [exposed at] a surface of said adhesive layer;

a wiring pattern adhered to said surface of said adhesive layer and partially bonded to said bump; and

an insulating and covering layer for insulating and covering said wiring pattern and selectively opening to form an external connecting portion.

30. (Amended) A semiconductor device according to claim 1, wherein said adhesive layer comprises a thermoplastic [PI region] resin having a thickness of 50  $\mu\text{m}$ .

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**pro-gram** (prō'gram, -gram), *n.*, *v.*, *gramme* or *-gramed*, *gram-ming* or *gram-ing*. —*n.* 1. a plan of action to accomplish a specified end: a school lunch program. 2. a plan or schedule of activities, procedures, etc., to be followed. 3. a radio or television performance or production. 4. a list of items, pieces, performers, etc., in a musical, theatrical, or other entertainment. 5. an entertainment with reference to its pieces or numbers: a program of American and French music. 6. a planned, coordinated group of activities, procedures, etc., often for a specific purpose, or a facility offering such a series of activities: a drug rehabilitation program; a graduate program in linguistics. 7. a prospectus or syllabus: a program of courses being offered. 8. Computers. a. a systematic plan for the automatic solution of a problem by a computer. b. the precise sequence of instructions enabling a computer to solve a problem. —*v.* 9. to schedule as part of a program. 10. Computers. to prepare a program for. 11. to insert or encode specific operating instructions into (a machine or apparatus): We'll program the bells to ring at ten-minute intervals. 12. to insert (instructions) into a machine or apparatus: An automatic release has been programmed into the lock as a safety feature. 13. to cause to absorb or incorporate automatic responses, attitudes, or the like; condition: Our parents programmed us to respect our elders. 14. to set, regulate, or modify so as to produce a specific response or reaction: Program your eating habits to eliminate sweets. —*u.* 15. to plan or write a program. Also, *esp. Brit.*, **pro'gramme**. [1625-35; < LL *programma* < Gk *programma* public notice in writing. See *pro-*, *-gram*]

**pro'gram direc'tor**, *Radio and Television*. a chief executive responsible for selecting and scheduling programs. [1950-55]

**pro-gram-ma-ble** (prō'gram ə bəl, prō gram'-'-), *adj.* 1. capable of being programmed. —*n.* 2. an electronic device, as a calculator or telephone, that can be programmed to perform specific tasks. Also, *pro'gram-ma-ble*. [1955-60; PROGRAM + -ABLE] —*pro'gram-ma-ble-ly*, *adv.*

**pro-gram-mat-ic** (prō'gram mat'ik), *adj.* 1. of, pertaining to, consisting of, or resembling program music. 2. of, having, advocating, resembling, or following a plan, policy, or program: programmatic art. [1895-1900; < Gk *programmat-* (s. of *programma*) PROGRAM + -IC] —*pro-gram-mat-ic-ally*, *adv.*

**pro'grammed instruc'tion**, *Educ.* a progressively monitored, step-by-step teaching method, employing small units of information or learning material and frequent testing, whereby the student must complete or pass one stage before moving on to the next. Also called **pro'grammed learn'ing**. [1960-65]

**pro-gram-mer** (prō'gram er), *n.* 1. a person who writes computer programs; a person who programs a device, esp. a computer. 2. a person who prepares program schedules, as for radio or television. 3. a person who prepares instructional programs. Also, **pro'gram-er**. [1885-90; PROGRAM + -ER]

**pro-gram-ming** (prō'gram ing, -grə ming), *n.* 1. the act or process of planning or writing a program. 2. *Radio and Television*. a. the selection and scheduling of programs for a particular period, station, or network. b. the programs scheduled. Also, **pro'gram-ing**. [1885-90; PROGRAM + -ING]

**pro'gramming lan'guage**, a high-level language used to write computer programs, as COBOL or BASIC, or, sometimes, an assembly language. [1955-60]

**pro'gram mu'sic**, music intended to convey an impression of a definite series of images, scenes, or events. Cf. **absolute music**. [1880-85]

**pro'gram pic'ture**, a motion picture produced on a low budget, usually shown as the second film of a double feature. [1925-30]

**pro-grav-id** (prō grav'id), *adj.* *Med.* progestational (def. 1). [PRO- + GRAVID]

**Pro-gre-so** (prō grē'sō), *n.* a city in NW Honduras. 22,100.

**pro-gress** (*n.* prō'gres, -ras or, *esp. Brit.*, prō'gres; *v.* prō'gres'), *n.* 1. a movement toward a goal or to a further or higher stage: the progress of a student toward a degree. 2. developmental activity in science, technology, etc., esp. with reference to the commercial opportunities created thereby or to the promotion of the material well-being of the public through the goods, techniques, or facilities created. 3. advancement in general. 4. growth or development; continuous improvement: He shows progress in his muscular coordination. 5. the development of an individual or society in a direction considered more beneficial than and superior to the previous level. 6. Biol. increasing differentiation and perfection in the course of ontogeny or phylogeny. 7. forward or onward movement: the progress of the planets. 8. the forward course of action, events, time, etc. 9. an official journey or tour, as by a sovereign or dignitary. 10. In progress, going on; under way; being done; happening: The meeting was already in progress. —*v.* 11. to go forward or onward in space or time: The wagon train progressed through the valley. As the play progressed, the leading man grew more inaudible. 12. to grow or develop, as in complexity, scope, or severity; advance: Are you progressing in your piano studies? The disease progressed slowly. [1400-50; late ME *progreſse* (*n.*) < L *pro-*

*gressus* a going forward, equiv. to *progreſ-*, s. of *progreſsi* to advance (prō- PRO- + -gredi, comb. form of *gradi* to step; see *GRADE*) + -tus suffix of *v.* action]

—*Syn.* 1. advance, progression. 4. increase; betterment. 12. proceed; develop, improve, grow, increase. —*Ant.* 1. regression. 12. regress.

**pro-gres-sion** (prō'gresh'an), *n.* 1. the act of progressing; forward or onward movement. 2. a passing successively from one member of a series to the next; succession; sequence. 3. Math. a succession of quantities in which there is a constant relation between each member and the one succeeding it. Cf. **arithmetic progression**, **geometric progression**, **harmonic progression**. 4. Music the manner in which chords or melodic tones follow one another; a succession of chords or tones. 5. Astrol. any of a variety of methods of comparing the natal chart to subsequent planetary positions in order to establish an optimum time to accomplish things or to establish the probable time an event occurred or will occur. [1400-50; late ME < L *progreſsion-* (s. of *progreſsi*) See *PROGRESS*, -ION] —*pro-gres-sion-al*, *adj.* —*pro-gres-sion-ally*, *adv.*

**pro-gres-sion-ist** (prō'gresh'ə nist), *n.* a person who believes in progress, as of humankind or society. [1840-50; PROGRESSION + -IST] —*pro-gres-sion-ism*, *n.*

**pro-gres-sist** (prō'gres ist, -rə sist or, *esp. Brit.* prō'gres ist, -grə sist), *n.* a person favoring progress, as in politics; progressive. [1840-50; PROGRESS + -IST] —*pro-gres-sist*, *n.*

**pro-gres-sive** (prō'gres'iv), *adj.* 1. favoring or advocating progress, change, improvement, or reform, as opposed to wishing to maintain things as they are, esp. in political matters: a progressive mayor. 2. making progress toward better conditions; employing or advocating more enlightened or liberal ideas, new or experimental methods, etc.: a progressive community. 3. characterized by such progress, or by continuous improvement. 4. (cap.) of or pertaining to any of the Progressive parties in politics. 5. going forward or onward; passing successively from one member of a series to the next; proceeding step by step. 6. noting or pertaining to a form of taxation in which the rate increases with certain increases in taxable income. 7. of or pertaining to progressive education: progressive schools. 8. Gram. noting a verb aspect or other verb category that indicates action or state going on at a temporal point of reference. 9. Med. continuously increasing in extent or severity, as a disease. —*n.* 10. a person who is progressive or who favors progress or reform, esp. in political matters. 11. (cap.) a member of a Progressive party. 12. Gram. a. the progressive aspect. b. a verb form or construction in the progressive, as are thinking in *They are thinking about it*. [1600-10; PROGRESS + -IVE] —*pro-gres-sive-ly*, *adv.* —*pro-gres-sive-ness*, *pro-gres-siv-ity* (prō'gres sīv'itē), *n.* —*Syn.* 1. 9. liberal. 5. successive.

**pro-gres-sive assimila'tion**, *Phonet.* assimilation in which a preceding sound has an effect on the following one, as in shortening *captain* to *cap'tm* rather than *cap'n*. Cf. **regressive assimilation**. [1910-15]

**Pro-gres-sive Conserv'ative**, 1. a member of the Progressive Conservative party of Canada. 2. of or pertaining to the Progressive Conservative party of Canada.

**Pro-gres-sive Conserv'ative par'ty**, a political party in Canada characterized by conservatism.

**pro-gres-sive din'ner**, a dinner party in which each successive course is prepared and eaten at the residence of a different participant.

**pro-gres-sive educa'tion**, any of various reformist educational philosophies and methodologies since the late 1800's, applied esp. to elementary schools, that reject the rote recitation and strict discipline of traditional, single-classroom teaching, favoring instead more stimulation of the individual pupil as well as group discussion, more informality in the classroom, a broader curriculum, and use of laboratories, gymnasiums, kitchens, etc., in the school. Also called **progressivism**.

**pro-gres-sive jazz'**, an experimental, nonmelodic, and often free-flowing style of modern jazz, esp. in the form of highly dissonant, rhythmically complex orchestral arrangements. Cf. *bop*, *cool jazz*, *hard bop*, *modern jazz*. [1945-50]

**Pro-gres-sive Ju'daism**. See **Reform Judaism**.

**pro-gres-sive lens'**, a multifocal eyeglass lens that provides a continuous range of focal power between near and far distances. [1975-80]

**pro-gres-sive par'ticiple**. See **present participle**.

**Pro-gres-sive par'ty**, 1. a political party formed in 1912 under the leadership of Theodore Roosevelt, advocating popular control of government, direct primaries, the initiative, the referendum, woman suffrage, etc. 2. a similar party formed in 1924 under the leadership of Robert M. La Follette. 3. a political party formed in 1948 under the leadership of Henry A. Wallace.

**pro-gres-sive-re-sist'ance ex'er-cise** (prō'gres-iv riz'əns), 1. exercise or a program of exercises that builds physical strength, esp. in a weak or injured bodily part, through the lifting of progressively heavier weight according to a formula based on the subject's maximum strength at the starting point. 2. any specific exercise of this type.

**pro-gres-siv-ism** (prō'gres ə viz'am), *n.* 1. the principles and practices of progressives. 2. (cap.) the doctrines and beliefs of the Progressive party. 3. See **progressive education**. [1890-95; PROGRESSIVE + -ISM] —*pro-gres-siv-ist*, *n.*, *adj.*

**pro-growth** (prō'grōth'), *adj.* favoring or advocating the commercial development or exploitation of land and

other natural resources, esp. with minimal government restriction and regulation. —*pro-growth'er*, *n.*

**pro-hib-it** (prō'hīb'it), *v.* 1. to forbid (an action, activity, etc.) by authority or law: Smoking is prohibited here. 2. to forbid the action of (a person). 3. to prevent or hinder. [1400-50; late ME < L *prohibitus* ptp. of *prohibere* to hold before, hold back, hinder, forbid, equiv. to *pro-* PRO- + *-hibere*, comb. form of *habere* to hold; see *HABIT*] —*pro-hib-it'er*, *pro-hib'itor*, *n.* —*Syn.* 1. interdict. See *forbid*. 3. obstruct. —*Ant.* 1. permit.

**pro-hib-i-tion** (prō'hīb'ish'an), *n.* 1. the act of prohibiting. 2. the legal prohibiting of the manufacture or sale of alcoholic drinks for common consumption. (often cap.) the period (1920-33) when the Eighteenth Amendment was in force and alcoholic beverages were not legally manufactured, transported, or sold in the U.S. 4. a law or decree that forbids. [1275-1325; ME *prohibitiō-* (s. of *prohibitiō*) See *PROHIBIT*, -TION] —*pro-hib-i-tion-ar'y*, *adj.* —*Syn.* 4. interdiction.

**pro-hib-i-tion-ist** (prō'hīb'ish'ə nist), *n.* 1. a person who favors or advocates prohibition. 2. (cap.) a member of the Prohibition party. [1840-50; PROHIBITION + -IST]

**Pro-hib'i-tion par'ty**, a U.S. political party organized in 1869, advocating the prohibition of the manufacture and sale of alcoholic beverages.

**pro-hib-i-tive** (prō'hīb'it'iv), *adj.* 1. serving or tending to prohibit or forbid something. 2. sufficing to prevent the use, purchase, etc., of something: prohibitive prices. [1595-1605; < ML *prohibitivus* See *PROHIBIT*, -IVE] —*pro-hib-i-tive-ly*, *adv.* —*pro-hib-i-tive-ness*, *n.*

**pro-hib-i-to-ry** (prō'hīb'it'ōr'ē, -tōr'ē), *adj.* prohibitive. [1585-95; < L *prohibitōrius* restraining. See *PROHIBIT*, -TOR'Y] —*pro-hib-i-to-ri-ly*, *adv.*

**pro-hor-mone** (prō'hôr'môn), *n.* Biochem. the inactive precursor molecule from which a hormone is derived. [1930-35; PRO- + HORMONE]

**pro-in-su-lin** (prō'in'se lin, -in'e'yə-), *n.* Biochem. a prohormone of insulin, converted into insulin by enzymatic removal of part of the molecule. [1915-20; PRO- + INSULIN]

**pro-ject** (*n.* prō'jekt, -ikt; *v.* prō'jekt'), *n.* 1. something that is contemplated, devised, or planned; a scheme. 2. a large or major undertaking, esp. one involving considerable money, personnel, and equipment. 3. a specific task of investigation, esp. in scholarship. 4. *Educ.* a supplementary, long-term educational assignment necessitating personal initiative, undertaken by an individual student or a group of students. 5. Often, *pl.* **jects**. See **housing project**. —*v.* 6. to project. 7. to propose, contemplate, or plan. 7. to throw, cast, or impel forward or onward. 8. to set forth or calculate (something): They projected the building costs for the next five years. 9. to throw or cause to fall upon a surface into space, as a ray of light or a shadow. 10. to cause a figure or image to appear, as on a background. 11. regard (something within the mind, as a feeling, thought, or attitude) as having some form of reality outside the mind: He projected a thrilling picture of the party's future. 12. to cause to jut out or protrude. 13. Geom. to throw forward an image of (a figure or the like), straight lines or rays, either parallel, converging, or diverging, that pass through all its points and reproduce on another surface or figure. b. to transform the point (of one figure) into those of another by a correspondence between points. 14. to present (an idea, program, etc.) for consideration or action: They made every effort to project the notion of world peace. 15. to use (one's voice, gestures, etc.) forcefully enough to be perceived at a distance, as by all members of the audience in a theater. 16. to communicate clearly and forcefully (one's thoughts, personality, role, etc.) to an audience, as in theatrical performance; produce a compelling image. 17. to cause (the voice) to appear to come from a source other than oneself, as in ventriloquism; throw. —*Ant.* 1. project. 18. to extend or protrude beyond something else. 19. to use one's voice forcefully enough to be heard at a distance, as in a theater. 20. to produce a clear impression of one's thoughts, personality, role, etc. in an audience; communicate clearly and forcefully. —*Psychol.* to ascribe one's own feelings, thoughts, or attitudes to others. [1350-1400; (n.) ME *project(e)* designating a use of *L projectus*, ptp. of *proicere* to throw forward, extend, equiv. to *pro-* PRO- + *-icere*, comb. form of *iacer(e)* to throw; (v.) late ME *project(e)* (ptp.) extended, projected; < L *projectus*] —*pro-ject-a-ble*, *adj.* —*pro-ject-ly*, *adv.*

—*Syn.* 1. proposal. 6. contrive, achieve, plot, devise. 8. predict. 18. bulge, obtrude, overhang. **pro-ject-ed win'dow**, a casement window in which the inner end of the sash slides along a track on the outside as the sash swings outward.

**pro-ject-ile** (prō'jekt'il, -til), *n.* 1. an object fired from a gun with an explosive propelling charge, such as a bullet, shell, rocket, or grenade. 2. a body projected or impelled forward, as through the air. —*adj.* 3. impelling or driving forward, as a force. 4. caused by pulse, as motion. 5. capable of being impelled forward as a missile. 6. Zool. protrusile, as the jaws of a fish. [1655-65; < NL, neut. of *projectilis* (adj.) projecting; < PROICERE, -ILE]

**pro-ject-ion** (prō'jekt'shan), *n.* 1. a projecting or protruding part. 2. the state or fact of jutting out or protruding. 3. a causing to jut or protrude. 4. the process, or result of projecting. 5. Cartog. a systematic construction of lines drawn on a plane surface representing of and corresponding to the meridians and parallels of the curved surface of the earth or celestial sphere. Photog. a. the act of reproducing on a surface, by optical

CONCISE ETYMOLOGY KEY: <, descended or borrowed from; >, whence; b, blend of; blended; c, cognate with; cf., compare; deriv., derivative; equiv., equivalent; imit., imitative; obl., oblique; r., replacing; s, stem; sp., spelling; spelled; resp., respelling; respelled; trans., translation; ? origin unknown; \* unattested; † probably earlier than. See the full key inside the front cover.

**pro-con-ser-vat'ion-ist**, *adj.*, *n.*  
**pro-con-sol-i-da'tion**, *adj.*  
**pro-con-sol-i-tu'tion-al**, *adj.*  
**pro-con-sti-tu'tion-al-ism**, *n.*

**pro-con-sul-ta'tion**, *adj.*  
**pro-con-tin-u-a'tion**, *adj.*  
**pro-con-ven'tion**, *adj.*  
**pro-con-vic'tion**, *adj.*  
**pro-Cu'ban**, *adj.*, *n.*

**pro-cy-cli-cal**, *adj.*  
**pro-Cypri-ote**, *adj.*, *n.*  
**pro-Cy-prus**, *adj.*  
**pro-Czech**, *adj.*, *n.*  
**pro-Czech-o-slo-va-kian**, *adj.*, *n.*

**pro-Dan-ish**, *adj.*  
**pro-Dar-win**, *adj.*  
**pro-Dar-win-i-an**, *adj.*, *n.*  
**pro-Dar-win-ism**, *n.*

**pro-dem-o-crat'**, *adj.*, *n.*  
**pro-dem-o-crat'ic**, *adj.*  
**pro-de-moc-ra-cy**, *adj.*  
**pro-Den-mark**, *adj.*  
**pro-de-porta'tion**, *adj.*

**bell**, a signal bell giving a single ring, as one announcing the approach to a certain floor of an elevator.  
**bolt**, a bolt for driving into a tapped hole in metal and that can be held in place without a nut. [1925-30]

**dance**, a dance in which the rhythm or rhythmic variation is audibly tapped out with the toe or heel of a dancer wearing shoes with special hard soles or taps. [1925-30]

**dance** (tāp/dāns/, -dāns/, v.i., -danced, -dancing), to perform a tap dance. [1925-30] — **tap-dance**.

**tape** (tāp, n., v., taped, tap-ing. — n. 1. a long, narrow strip of linen, cotton, or the like, used for tying garments, binding seams or carpets, etc. 2. a long, narrow strip of paper, metal, etc. 3. a strip of cloth, paper, or fabric with an adhesive surface, used for sealing, binding, or attaching items together; adhesive tape or masking tape. 4. See **tape measure**. 5. a string stretched across the finishing line in a race and broken by the winner to contest on crossing the line. 6. See **ticker tape**. 7. a magnetic tape. 8. a magnetic tape carrying recorded sound: a tape of a rock concert. — v. 9. to finish with a tape or tapes. 10. to tie up, bind, or attach with a tape. 11. to measure with or as if with a tape measure. 12. to record or prerecord on magnetic tape. 13. to record something on magnetic tape. [ME: unexplained var. of **tapp**, OE **tapp** strip (of leather), lit. part torn off; akin to MLG **teppen** to tear, **tape**/less, **adj.** — **tape**/like, **adj.**]

**deck**, a component of an audio system for amplifying tapes, using an external amplifier and speakers, called **deck**. [1955-60]

**drive**, Computers. a program-controlled device that reads data from or writes data on a magnetic which moves past a read-write head. [1950-55]

**editing**, the process of putting the various segments of a master video or audio tape into a predetermined sequence: usually done electronically.

**grass**, a freshwater plant, *Vallisneria spiralis*, has long, ribbonlike leaves and grows under water. called **eelgrass**, **wild celery**. [1810-20]

**machine**, a tape recorder. [1890-95]

**man** (tāp/mān), n., pl. -men. Survey: a person who holds and positions a tape in taking measurements. [1850-1900; TAPE + -MAN]

**meas/ure**, a long, flexible strip or ribbon, as of metal, marked with subdivisions of the foot or yard and used for measuring. Also called **tape-line** [1835-45]

**play/er**, a small device for playing magnetic recordings. [1950-55]

**tap** (tāp, v. 1. to become smaller or thinner toward one end. 2. to grow gradually lean. — v. 3. to gradually smaller toward one end. 4. to reduce gradually. 5. **taper off**, v. to become gradually more toward one end. 6. to cease by degrees; decrease. **tap** the storm is beginning to taper off now. I can't stop smoking entirely, but I'm tapering off of cigarettes a day. — n. 6. gradual diminution of thickness in an elongated object. 7. gradual decrease of force, capacity, etc. 8. anything having a tapering form, as a spire or obelisk. 9. a candle, esp. a slender one. 10. a long wick coated with wax, tapering like, as for use in lighting candles or gas. [1800; ME: wax candle, OE var. of **tapur**, dissimilated of **papur** FAPER] — **tap**/per, n. — **tap**/per-ly, **adv.**

**per** (tāp/er), n. a person who records or edits magnetic tape, videotape, etc. [TAPE + -ER]

**re-cord** (tāp/ri kōrd/), v. to record (speech, etc.) on magnetic tape. [1945-50]

**re-cord/er**, an electrical device for recording or playing back sound, video, or data on magnetic tape. [1940-45]

**re-cord/ing**, 1. a magnetic tape on which sound, music, etc., have been recorded. 2. the act of recording on magnetic tape. [1940-45]

**er jack**. See **wax jack**.

**stick** (tāp/stik/), n. a candlestick designed to hold tapes. [1540-60; TAPE + STICK]

**tried** (tāp/strēd/), **adj.** 1. furnished or covered with tapestries. 2. represented in tapestry, as a scene. [1620-30; TAPESTRY + -ED, -ED]

**try** (tāp/strēd/), n., pl. -tries, v., -tried, -trying. — n. 1. a fabric consisting of a warp upon which threads are woven by hand to produce a design, pictorial, used for wall hangings, furniture coverings, etc. 2. a machine-woven reproduction of this. 3. to furnish, cover, or adorn with tapestry. 4. to represent or depict in a tapestry. [1400-50; late ME **try**, **tapistry** < MF **tapissierie** carpeting. See **TAPIS**, **tap**-es-try-like, **adj.**]

**stry Brus/sels**. See under **Brussels carpet**.

**stry moth**. See **carpet moth**. [1805-15]

**trans/port**, Recording. transport (def. 12). [190-55]

**tum** (tāp/tam/), n., pl. -ta (-tā). 1. Bot. a layer of cells often investing the archedepore in a developing gamangium and absorbed as the spores mature. 2. Zool. any of certain membranous layers or layers of coverings, as in the choroid of the eyes of certain mollusks. [1705-15; < NL, special use of ML **tapetum** (L, only pl.) < Gk **tapet-** (a. of **tāpēs**) carpet, rug] — **tap**/tal, **adj.**

**worm** (tāp/wōrm/), n. any of various flat or ribbonlike worms of the class Cestodea, lacking an alimentary canal, and parasitic when adult in the alimentary tract of humans and other vertebrates: the larval and adult stages are usually in different hosts. [1745-55; < worm]

**pho-bi-a** (tāp/fo/bē a/), n. Psychiatry. an abnormal fear of being buried alive. [*< Gk taphē* grave + -PHOBIA]

**phili-as** (tāp/fē lē/), n. (used with a plural v.) (in ancient geography) a group of islands in the Ionian Sea. Also called **Telchides**.

**pho-le** (tāp/hōl/), n. Metall. a hole in a blast furnace, steelmaking furnace, etc., through which molten metal or slag is tapped off. [1585-95; TAP + HOLE]

**pho-nom-y** (tāp/fōn/ō mē/), n. Paleontol., Anthropol. 1. the circumstances and processes of fossilization. 2. the study of the environmental conditions affecting the preservation of animal or plant remains. [1965-70; < Gk **tāph(e)** grave + -NOMY] — **pho-nom-ic** (tāp/fōn/ō mē/), **adj.** — **pho-nom-ist**, n.

**pho-ouse** (tāp/hōus/), n., pl. -houses (-hōus/ziz). Brit. an inn or tavern where liquor is kept on tap for sale. [1490-1500; TAP + HOUSE]

**pho-ples** (tāp/pēs/), n. An-to-ni (ān/tō nē/) or An-to-nio (ān/tō nyō/), born 1923, Spanish painter.

**pho-in** (tāp/in/), n. Basketball. a field goal made by striking a ball in the air into the basket, usually from close range. Also called **tip-in**. [n. use of v. phrase **tap in**]

**pho-o-ca** (tāp/ō k/ā), n. a food substance prepared from cassava in granular, flake, pellet (**pearl tapioca**), or flour form, used in puddings, as a thickener, etc. [1605-15; < Pg < Tupi **tapioca** lit., juice (of cassava) squeezed out, i.e., pulp after squeezing]

**pho-o-ca-plant** (tāp/ō k/ā plant/, -plānt/), n. the cassava, *Manihot esculenta*.

**pho-o-ca snow**. See **snow pellets**.

**pho-pir** (tāp/er, to pēr/), n., pl. -pirs, (esp. collectively) —pir. any of several large, stout, three-toed ungulates of the family Tapiridae, of Central and South America, the Malay Peninsula, and Sumatra, somewhat resembling swine and having a long, flexible snout: all species are threatened or endangered. [1560-70; < Tupi **tapira**]



**pho-is** (tāp/ē, tāp/ia, tāp/ē/), n., pl. **tap-is**. 1. Oba, a carpet, tapestry, or other covering. 2. On the **tapis**, under consideration or discussion: A new housing development for that area is on the **tapis**. [1485-95; < MF; OF **tapis** < Gk **tāpēion** little carpet, equiv. to **tapet-** (a. of **tāpēs**) carpet + -ion dim. suffix]

**pho-is vert** (tāp/ē ver/), pl. **tap-is verts** (tāp/ē ver/). French. an unbroken expanse of lawn used as a major element of a landscape design. [lit., green carpet]

**pho-loop/jump**. See **toe loop**.

**pho-pote-ment** (tāp/pōt/ment/), n. the use of various light, quick chopping, clapping, or beating strokes on the body during massage. [1885-90; < F, equiv. to **tapot(er)** to tap, drum on, with the fingers or edge of the hand (tap(er) to tap, strike (expressive v. akin to **TAP**) + -oter freq. or attenuating suffix] + -ment -MENT]

**pho-pan** (tāp/pān/), n. Arthur, 1786-1865, and his brother Lewis, 1788-1873, U.S. businessmen, philanthropists, and abolitionists.

**pho-pants**. 1. women's loose-fitting underpants. 2. women's loose-fitting shorts worn for exercising or other physical activity, as dancing. [1975-80; after the earlier use of such shorts for tap dancing]

**pho-per** (tāp/er/), n. 1. a person or thing that taps or strikes lightly. 2. a telegraph key. [1800-10; TAP + -ER]

**pho-per** (tāp/er/), n. 1. a person or thing that taps, as trees for the sap or juice, a blast furnace, cask, or other container for their contents, etc. 2. a person who cuts screw threads into the surface of a circular opening, as of a pipe, nut, etc. [bef. 1000; OE **tappere** (not recorded in ME); see **TAP**, -ER]

**pho-pet** (tāp/it/), n. Mach. a sliding rod, intermittently struck by a cam, for moving another part, as a valve. [1735-45; TAP + -ET]

**pho-ping** (tāp/ing/), n. 1. the act of a person or thing that taps or strikes lightly. 2. the sound produced by this. [1400-50; late ME; see **TAP**, -ING]

**pho-ping** (tāp/ing/), n. 1. the act of tapping casks, telephone conversations, etc. 2. something that is drawn by tapping. 3. paracetamol. [1590-1600; TAP + -ING]

**pho-ping screw**. See **self-tapping screw**.

**pho-pit-hen** (tāp/it hēn/), n. Scot. 1. a hen with a crest or topknot. 2. a tankard, esp. a large one, with a knob or ornament projecting from the top of its lid. [1715-25; **tappit** (Scots var. of **topped**; see **TOP**, -EN) + -HEN]

**pho-room** (tāp/rōm/, -rōm/), n. a barroom, esp. in an inn or hotel; bar. [1800-10; TAP + ROOM]

**pho-root** (tāp/rōot/, -rōot/), n. Bot. a main root descending downward from the radicle and giving off small lateral roots. See **illus.** under **root**. [1595-1605; TAP + ROOT]

**taps** (tāp/), n. (used with a singular or plural v.) Mil. a signal by bugle or drum, sounded at night as an order to extinguish all lights, and sometimes performed as a postlude to a military funeral. [1815-25, Amer.; prob. **tap**(too), var. of **TATTOO** + -S]

**pho-sal** (tāp/sal/), n. (tap/sal tāp/), **adv.** Scot. topsy-turvy. Also, **pho-sal** (tāp/sal tāp/), **adv.** Scot. topsy-turvy. Also, **pho-sal** (tāp/sal tāp/), **adv.** Scot. topsy-turvy.

**pho-ster** (tāp/star/), n. a bartender. [bef. 1000; ME; OE **tappestre**. See **TAP**, -STER]

**pho-wa/ter**, water, obtained directly from a faucet or tap, that has not been purified, distilled, or otherwise treated. [1880-85]

**pho-qiyah** (tāp/kē/yā/), n. (in Shi'ite Islam) the practice of denying one's religion, permissible when one is faced with persecution, esp. by Sunnites regarded as a means of protecting the religion. Also, **pho-qiyā**. [*< Ar tā-qiyāh* lit., caution, prudence]

**pho-ild** (tāp/lēd/), n. Islam. the acceptance of authority in religious matters. [*< Ar taqlid* lit., imitation]

**pho-r** (tāp/), n., v., tarred, tar-ring, **adj.** — n. 1. any of various dark-colored viscous products obtained by the destructive distillation of certain organic substances, as coal or wood. 2. coal-tar pitch. 3. smoke solids or components: cigarette tar. 4. beat, knock, or whale the tar out of, informal. to beat mercilessly: The thief had knocked the tar out of the old man and left him for dead. — v. 5. to smear or cover with or as if with tar. 6. tar and feather, a. to coat (a person) with tar and feathers as a punishment or humiliation. b. to punish severely: She should be tarred and feathered for what she has done. — **adj.** 7. of or characteristic of tar. 8. covered or smeared with tar; tarred. 9. tarred with the same brush, possessing the same shortcomings or guilty of the same misdeeds: The whole family is tarred with the same brush. [bef. 900; (n.) ME **tarre**(e), **ter**(re), OE **teru**; c. D, G **teer**, ON **jár**; akin to **TRAX**; (v.) ME **terren**, OE **terran**, deriv. of the n.]

**pho-r** (tāp/), n. Informal. a sailor. [1740-50; perh. short for **TARPAULIN**]

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